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WHAT THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR MEANS TO THE AMERICAN FARMER

By Dr. Hugo Schweitzer

EVEN to the superficial observer of current events it must be apparent that Great Britain indeed "rules the sea," for her warships have put an effective end to all maritime commerce of the enemy. The German and Austrian merchant marines have disappeared from the seas, and as we have practically no merchant marine of our own, the United States is sustaining irretrievable losses. The cotton, copper, petroleum, etc., which supplied the German and Austrian factories with raw materials, as well as our food stuffs, cannot be carried to these countries so that to-day our commerce and our industries are suffering as much as if we were at war ourselves.

It is the object of this paper to show specifically some instances of the great losses which we are sustaining owing to interference with our trade, and to point out some of the perils which threaten our export trade with Germany and Austria in the future, when necessity will compel these countries to depend upon their own resources and to so develop their industries that they will be able to dispense with many articles which up to the present time were supplied by us in large quantities.

Cotton. Of the total amount of merchandise exported from here to Germany to the value of about $352,000,000, $175,000,000 consists of raw cotton. Germany has been making successful attempts to raise cotton in her colonies, and in 1913 she imported altogether 3,500,000 pounds from there, but this supply is of no use during war time, as it cannot be transported into Germany. As cotton itself, on account of climatic conditions, does not grow in any part of Germany or Austria-Hungary, substitute fibres, which can be cultivated on domestic soil, must be made available. Plants which give excellent fibres and grow in substantially every section of Germany and Austria-Hungary are flax, hemp and the various species of nettle.

Up to now the substitution of these fibres for cotton has not made any great commercial progress, mainly for the reason that the method for the production of the fibres was defective. These plants to be utilized as vegetable fibres must undergo several operations before they are fit for spinning and weaving. In the present state of this art, the farmer who raises the plant is expected also to attend to the subsequent treatment which is partly chemical and partly mechanical. This is as unreasonable as it would be to rely upon the modern farmer to furnish flour instead of wheat, or sugar instead of the sugar beet. Through the British interference with our exports Germany will be forced to seriously arrange for a permanent supply of fibres of which no one can deprive her. Then the cultivation of these will be carried out on an extensive scale, and factories equipped with proper machinery will be started, where the plants grown by the farmer will be treated according to the most modern methods which chemical and mechanical skill has devised to obtain the best results in the most economical manner.

Substitutes for Cotton

Of the plants mentioned above, flax and hemp already furnish large quantities of a starting material for the manufacture of vegetable fibres. The flax plant—Linum usitatissimum—produces linen, but the linen industry, although well developed, has not made much progress in Germany of late, mainly for the above stated reason that the farmer was compelled also to attend to the after-treatment of the plant. Among the vegetable fibres linen, however, ranks next to cotton in importance and is stronger and more durable, and possesses a peculiar lustre; but being a better conductor of heat than cotton, it is not as suitable for wear during cold weather.

Hemp is the bast fibre of the hemp plant—Cannabis sativa—and undergoes the same after-treatment as linen. It is, however, a coarse fibre which does not compare favorably with linen and is seldom bleached and dyed.

To show how difficult it must be for the average farmer who cultivates flax or hemp plants to carry out the after-treatment necessary for the production of the fibres, a short description of these processes might be of interest.

Ripling. After being pulled from the ground the plants are drawn through coarse iron combs which remove the seeds. These are used for the manufacture of valuable vegetable oils—linseed and hempseed oil.

Retting. The bast fibres adhere very tenaciously to the woody part of the plant which makes the separation difficult and complicated. It is accomplished by the "retting operation," a species of fermentation. Retting may be carried out in stagnant or running water or by dew-setting, as well as by immersion in tepid or steam heated or acidulated water. These operations are followed by the mechanical process of "breaking" which facilitates the removal of the woody portion of the stem, this being accomplished by "scutching," by which the woody particles are beaten out either by hand or by machinery.

Finally the fibres are laid out parallel by "heckling," which means drawing the material in bundles first through coarse combs, and then through finer combs until it is in a suitable condition for spinning.

It is obvious that these operations are too complicated to be carried out properly by the average farmer. If, in spite of such a handicap, the flax and hemp industry, has reasonably prospered, it may rightly be inferred that it will be mightily developed by scientific processes executed in modern factories provided with the greatest chemical and technical skill.

Among the various species of nettle, the one botanically known as Urtica dioica L is the most useful as a vegetable fibre. Prior to the introduction of cotton, the bast fibre of this plant was largely used in Europe for the manufacture of nettle cloth and nettle thread. As late as the beginning of the eighteenth century these fabrics were used all over the continent, in France, Spain, Sweden, Italy and Switzerland, and the last nettle thread factory, that in Leipzig, was not closed until the year 1820. The nettle plant is still in use to-day, especially in Russia, where the young plant is esteemed as a vegetable and the matured is utilized as fodder for cattle.

The conditions for raising nettle in Germany have been studied at great detail, especially by Mr. O. Lindemann of Lörrach-Baden. Sufficient is known to start the production of this fibre on any desired scale as soon as necessity arises. To replace the amount of cotton used in Germany and Austria-Hungary, it would be necessary to plant one German square mile (10,240 acres) with nettle. Such an area can be easily spared, for in spite of the careful exploitations of the soil there are still about 500 German square miles of unused but arable farm land at the disposal of the agriculturist for raising this group of vegetable fibre plants. It is known exactly what fertilizers, what condition of soil is necessary, how the seeds must be planted and when the crops must be harvested. The cultivation of nettle promises to be of especial importance, because the plant may be harvested twice a year, and being perennial, annual seeding is unnecessary.

The fibre of nettle greatly resembles that of flax, and if anything, is more durable than the latter. It can be easily treated chemically, that is, bleached and dyed. In conjunction with flax, hemp, and especially wool, it furnishes an absolute substitute for cotton in every branch of manufacture. Modern processes of refining textile fibres, such as, for example, mercerization which consists of a treatment of the fibre with strong alkali, permit of the production of far better nettle fibres which will bring them nearer to cotton fibre and render them superior to it for many uses.

The success of the nettle fibre industry is to-day entirely a matter of organization. When this has been accomplished, the farmer who cultivates the plant will deliver his crop to the factory just as sugar beet growers are doing at the present time. In the factory, which will be run by scientifically trained chemists and engineers, the plant will undergo the necessary treatment to furnish the fibre. From this factory the fibre will be distributed to the various textile industries which will spin or weave it, or mix it with wool, hemp or flax, and which will also mercerize it, if desired. The thread, yarn and cloth, etc., thus obtained can then be used instead of the corresponding cotton fabric for the manufacture of wearing apparel, hosiery, etc. These are in every respect equal to cotton goods, and would be, if anything, cheaper, if produced on a large scale and under proper economical conditions.

Besides the fibre, the nettle plant would also furnish a valuable feed, because the leaves, after being suitably dried and ground, contain in 100 parts dry substance 35 per cent. albumen and 15 per cent. nutritive salts, of which 4 per cent. is phosphate of lime. A comparison with barley shows that the latter contains only 12 per cent. albumen and 3 per cent. nutritive salts.

The cultivation of the nettle plant would also increase the use of flax and hemp, as the mixing of their fibres with those of nettle would open up new avenues for the textile industry. A larger production of hemp and flax would have the additional advantage of augmenting Germany's supply of vegetable oils, as both the seeds of hemp and flax furnish very valuable members of this class which already enjoy great popularity in commerce and the industries. Moreover, the larger output of oils would give larger quantities of glycerin, which is produced from them by saponification and is in such great demand throughout the world.

Once started the prospects of the nettle industry would be almost boundless. Chemistry and botany would vie with each other to improve the plant and the fibre, and what possibilities are attainable in this respect appears from the fact that the sugar beet at the beginning of the industry contained barely 4 per cent. of sugar, while to-day the seed is so improved that beets with 22 per cent. sugar are harvested.

The fear is therefore justified that the present interference with our cotton trade may permanently injure our business in this commodity, not only with Germany but with the rest of the world.

What enormous losses our country suffers owing to the British disregard of our rights as neutrals is shown by the prices of cotton prevailing in Germany. According to a cablegram received at the Department of State from the American Embassy at Berlin on November 3rd, the supply of cotton was about sold out. Small quantities of good middling were being quoted at 18.352c. per avoirdupois pound. How glad we would be if we could fill this demand at 12c. per lb.!

Perhaps our troubles in this regard may prove to be a blessing in disguise for the southern farmer. Perhaps he will now learn the lesson of cultivating diversified crops, especially cereals, and give up his steady devotion to cotton. The South may thus be forced into an involuntary era of prosperity just as the East Indian planters were, when the German chemist synthetized indigo and forced them to abandon the exclusive cultivation of this plant and to start raising cereals. This change, brought about by German science, seems to have almost abolished famines among the Indians, against which the British Government had been previously unable to take any effective measures.

The German Potato as a Rival of American Wheat

WHEAT. Export to Germany in 1913, $12,500,000. Germany has always been our second best customer for this article. If we cannot supply her demands owing to the British embargo upon the exportation of our wheat, Germany must make herself independent of our resources. As it will be impossible for her, while the war lasts, to obtain a supply from any continental country from which she might import merchandise, she will be obliged to find substitutes. Wheat is solely employed for flour making and baking purposes. It has been found that a mixture of 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. of its flour with 25 per cent. or 20 per cent. of potato meal lends itself well for bread making. This bread, now eaten everywhere in Germany, is excellent, and as far as its taste is concerned is superior to that made from wheat flour alone. By the substitution of potato meal Germany will get along without the importation of wheat from the United States, and on account of the excellent taste of the new bread, it may be assumed that after the war it will retain its popularity and our German wheat business will be gone forever.

This new use of potatoes naturally will severely tax the supply. But we must remember that potatoes constitute the main crop of the German agriculturist and enough are raised to furnish about four pounds a day all the year around per head of German population. If their use for the above purpose, however, should create a deficiency, then a saving could be effected by restricting the manufacture of alcohol from this vegetable. It is a well-known fact that in Germany potatoes are largely used for fermentation and the production of grain alcohol.

In place of them, Germany might now use woodwaste for the manufacture of alcohol according to modern processes which have been recently perfected.

There are already several factories running in the United States where grain alcohol is made economically from sawdust and woodwaste. By treatment with acids the wood fibre is hydrolyzed and converted into a sugar which can be easily fermented. This substitute process has also another advantage, in that it provides a welcome source for fodder which can be made from the refuse remaining after fermentation, and which will prove very valuable for the live-stock industries of Germany.

Converting Waste Into Edibles

EDIBLE FATS. Germany imported from us altogether $23,000,000 worth of fats, principally lard, for culinary purposes. The interference with our seaborne commerce through the action of the British Navy has suspended our trade with Germany in this commodity.

Fortunately for Germany, but unfortunately for us, a modern development in the fat and oil industry has provided her with means to utilize materials which hitherto were unfit to eat.

By the so-called method of hardening fats and oils—that is, by treating them with hydrogen—they are not only converted from the cheaper *liquid* into the higher priced *solid* form, but their taste and odor are so improved that they might serve for culinary purposes, while without being subjected to the hardening process, they could not possibly be thus employed. Even the various grades of fish oil can thus be rendered available as food materials. Germany cannot possibly be cut off from the supply of these oils. The fisheries of the Baltic and the North Sea, of Norway and Sweden would place an inexhaustible and cheap source of fats and oils at the disposal of the German people, to whom an opportunity is thus afforded to remain forever independent of the import of edible fats from the United States.

By this hardening process even the waste fats (foots) obtained in refining can be utilized not only for soap making, but also for foodstuffs. In short, by suitable treatment with hydrogen, all oleaginous matter may be converted into edible substances.

(A second article by Dr. Hugo Schweitzer dealing with the effect of the war on American industry will appear in the next number)

REMARKS ON THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GERMAN WAR LOAN

By Prof. Dr. Riesser, President of the Central Union of German Bankers

AS is known the first war loan was issued for subscription in Germany on September 19—one billion Marks in treasury notes, and besides that, five per cent. government bonds at 97.5 for the amount of which no limit was set. The result was a splendid one. Four and one-half billion Marks were subscribed altogether. That means that the treasury notes were subscribed to entirely and a sum of three and one-half billion Marks of the national loan. Among these subscriptions there are, without a doubt, no speculative or false subscriptions, since it was officially stated at the beginning "that the omission of a maximum amount was for the purpose that the subscribers could expect to have the amount subscribed by them for the war loan allotted in full." It cannot be doubted that the enormous amount which has been subscribed, and which almost comprises the maximum of that which can be needed for the next months is an expression of the unshakable belief of the German people in their final victory and also of their firm determination, to identify themselves with the fate of their Fatherland.

It must also be borne in mind that only in April, 1914, not long before the outbreak of the war, 600 million Marks of Prussian treasury notes were put on the German market, and that, in addition to this, at the beginning of the year 1914, *an extraordinary war tax of one billion Marks* was unanimously voted by the Parliament, and that a third of the payments on this tax were already made shortly before the outbreak of the war, whereas two-thirds are still to be paid in the year of 1915. The following facts are even more interesting:

On October 5, 1914, the first instalment on subscriptions for the war loan were to be made amounting to 1,800 million Marks. Instead of this sum, however, 1 billion Marks more, in all a sum of 2,800 million Marks were paid on October 5th and the following days. In other words, in this first payment, the second instalment, due only on October 26th, of 900 million Marks, and even more than that, was paid in advance.

It has been a matter of rejoicing that this money came from the war loan banks which were established everywhere in Germany directly after the beginning of the war, and at which one could obtain advances for the subscriptions to the war loan against security in the shape of goods or commercial papers, which meant only that one national treasury had advanced money which was then paid to another national treasury office, i. e., the German Reichsbank, in order to serve as payment for the war loan. That is in itself a wrong idea, because after all the money advanced by the war loan banks has to be paid back to them, otherwise the war loan banks obtain the money they advanced by the forced sale of the pledged securities.

But it has moreover been officially stated that the war loan banks did not advance more than 600 million Marks for the payment of the above mentioned 2,800 million Marks, which were paid on the first term for payment.

All the rest of the 2,800 million Marks thus consists of ready cash.

The picture which is obtained from these observations, of the financial power of the German population would be incomplete if attention were not drawn in a few words to the component factors of the subscriptions. No less than 472,916 subscribers from the lowest classes participated in the subscriptions sums of from 100 to 500 Marks ($25 to $125), which amounted to a total of 147,112,100 Marks. Besides these there were 453,143 people who subscribed sums of from 600 to 2,000 Marks ($150 to $500), amounting in total to 586,964,300 Marks. It is thus that not only the rich or well-to-do classes participated in these subscriptions, but among them were on the contrary, artisans, small business men, also retail merchants, porters, servants, peasants, etc.

In the face of these subscriptions and payments which are by far the largest which has been voluntarily made by any nation in so short a time during war, it can be easily understood that the people in Germany are now more confident than ever that the English plan of starving Germany out financially must miscarry. In this connection, aside from the result of the subscriptions, we only have to think of the fact that 20 billion Marks, which come for the most part from the middle or lower classes, are lying in the German Savings Banks, and that the sum which Germany yearly sets aside from her earnings after the payment of her expenses, is estimated at about 8 billion Marks.

"THIS IS MY WAR"

WHEN Louis the Fourteenth was at the zenith of his career, he remarked impatiently, "The State—I am the State."

That same disregard of human rights which characterized the Grand Monarch, that same flippancy, is still unquenched and particularly so in Russia where the state is openly opposed to the welfare of the people. The spirit that moved Louis XIV is alive to-day and made concrete in the significant words uttered by M. Iswolski, Russian Ambassador to France and former Minister of Foreign Affairs. As soon as hostilities started between Germany and Russia, M. Iswolski exclaimed triumphantly: "This is MY war!"—From "The Great Conspiracy," by Alexander Szarski and Faust C. De Walsh, Ph.D

WHY ENGLAND WILL NEVER GRANT FREEDOM TO IRELAND

By James K. McGuire

ENGLAND will always remain the sole enemy of Ireland. Economic and industrial pressure make her the natural and logical destroyer of Irish industry and commerce. If I was an English manufacturer or trader I, too, would help to crush any movement to make Ireland free. We would not want a rival in our own line, at our shoulder, cutting down our profits and interfering with our commercial success. Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as individuals. England has fixed the limits in the shape of an Irish truck garden which will furnish food for the English factory workers. This was my thought one day early in the fall of this year, walking over the green hills of Irishowen, overlooking the wonderful harbor of Lough Swilly, County Donegal, deserted then, at present holding the great British fleet. Twenty miles from this spot the super-dreadnaught *Audacious* sank to the bottom of the sea at the hands of a deadly torpedo launched by a German submarine. Nowhere in the world are there so many great natural harbors as on the west coast of Ireland—Donegal Bay, Sligo, Killala, Clew, Galway Bays, the mouth of the Shannon, and Dingle Bay could hold the fleets of the world.

One afternoon I was in a small boat on Sligo Bay, a place visited by few tourists. Scarcely a sail was visible in the great harbor provided by nature, neglected by man. We were rowed up the Garvogne River by a very old man to Lough Gill. No lake or mountain scenery in Switzerland or Colorado is more beautiful. And yet there was no hotel or sign of habitation or boat on that lake or near it. Six miles distant was the dying city of Sligo, 10,000 inhabitants, old and poor, the remnants of a stricken race. Sligo has nothing to show at the end of 900 years but the melancholy ruins of a once flourishing town, her aged men and women and their rags. Long since the most of the stalwart youth departed for foreign shores. In the long twilight we saw the Irish Volunteers drilling on the green turf, grim and silent. They speak low in Sligo, almost like a whisper, the faces seem to have read into them the lines of the woes of centuries, and in the silence of the day, they eye the great harbor, unflecked by the white sails of their childhood; and they seem to look across the seas to their children in America. There was a day when the cattle ships for the continent stopped at Sligo. When the cattle is sold now it must be first shipped on a small steamer to Glasgow or Liverpool. The English middleman must have his profit. Iron is abundant in Sligo but no captains of industry to mine it. An Irish-American dredging contractor who stood near said that with men and money he could make that harbor one of the world's best located shipping ports.

As a race the Irish do not excel in finance, in bartering or trading. Although in the last three decades they have shown considerable advancement in those lines of commercial effort. But in the enterprise of huge construction projects they are foremost. As railroad and tunnel builders, penetrating mountains, damming rivers, sea dredging, building sky scrapers, harnessing the forces of nature, the sons of the Irish bog and ditch diggers, the children of the emigrant laborers, are the great engineering contractors of the world. They are daring and fearless, no physical difficulty seems to awe them and they tackle the most dangerous operations which involve the loss of life and money underground. In a syndicate of 15 men who offered the United States Government to build the Panama Canal, 13 bore Irish names. These are the practical men of affairs, badly needed in Ireland, who could lead the way for the industrial development of the country if her English fetters were removed.

That her sons can succeed in keen commercial struggle is admitted throughout the world. The only two Irish parliamentary leaders known to the present generation are the late Charles Stewart Parnell and the present Mr. Redmond. Both men are of the land-owning class and view Ireland more from an agrarian rather than an industrial point of view. The Land Act has proved a great blessing to agricultural Ireland. It was passed by the Tory party. Parnell was a revolutionary and a Protestant, although a practical statesman. He led the Land League movement successfully, founded and organized by Michael Davitt. I first met him in America as a boy thirty years ago. He looked more like a college professor than an Irish agitator and he hated the English government of all parties, thoroughly and whole heartedly and never disguised his hate. Redmond was supposed to be one of his disciples and we heard Redmond say in Buffalo one night, "I would tear with my own hands into shreds the British Act of Union with Ireland." He got $14,000 from the audience that evening. Poor Parnell lies in his grave, under a green sward, in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. No monument is there but a fine one commemorates his memory in Parnell Square, Dublin, and one bright May day I saw some men and women placing great wreaths of flowers on that silent grave. One was marked, "Done to Death, from the workingmen of the Midland Railroad," another read "From the women linen workers of Antrim," and another "Sacred to the memory of our chief, from the lace workers of Kerry." The purchase of Redmond, the betrayal of Nationalist Ireland, if the dead could speak, would make the grave in Glasnevin open and the voice from the tomb protest as Redmond appeals to the peasants to die for England.

As a land owner, John Redmond was one of the first to rush in and sell his estate to the tenants under the Wyndham land purchase act. Mr. Redmond is known to be thrifty. He put the top figure on his land and secured the maximum figure from the land board. Immediately the other landlords said, "Redmond is your leader, naturally he has vast influence with the land board, we will take the same rate per acre as Redmond." Good judges in Ireland say that this exhibition of greed on the part of Redmond cost the tenants at least $9,000,000 in excess land prices.

Parnell never cared for money and died poor. His motto on the land question was, "Keep a firm grip on your homesteads." Redmond was finally made Leader because he was a lieutenant of Parnell. His London social environment has caused him to forget the dying warning of Parnell—"Ireland, never trust England!"

The German Government, through the voice of the Imperial Chancellor declares for the national freedom of Ireland. I have received from Ireland a copy of the Home Rule Bill as signed by the King, to go into effect after the war, subject to Ulster amendments. In a later article in THE FATHERLAND I will expose the terms of the bill, showing how little it means to the industrial and commercial development of Ireland and how many purely local jobs it means to Redmond, Devlin, Dillon, their families, and how it sounds the death knell of Irish Nationality unless Germany wins in the war. There are not a dozen copies of the Home Rule measure on this side of the Atlantic Ocean and the analysis will prove interesting to the friends of "Home Rule."

Mr. Redmond consented to leave out of "Nationalist Ireland" six counties, including the ancient see of Armagh. This conces-

sion to the Orange Tories deeply shocked the real Nationalists. Saint Patrick founded Christianity in Ireland and built the first church at Armagh in the year 445. The present cathedral, the see of St. Patrick, is the grandest church in Ireland, presided over by Cardinal Logue. I happened to be within its walls one day in August last when the bells tolling overhead announced the death of His Holiness Pope Pius the Tenth. The Primate of All Ireland is marooned or sequestered under the amending act, as agreed to by Redmond, to get along as best he may or be thrown to the Orange wolves of Antrim (Belfast). A friend from Armagh writes that Redmond has been able to secure only six Nationalist recruits in the town.

No country can hope to be permanently prosperous which is nearly altogether dependent on farming. There must be manufacture and commerce to furnish life blood for a nation. How much would the marvellous efficiency of Germany count for to-day in the world if she relied alone on intensive farming. England having the ear of the world pleads she went to war to save the small state of Belgium. Part of the world forgets she destroyed the last surviving republics in Africa, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State because of her greed for the diamond mines and the gold of Kimberly and Johannesburg. In the analysis of the Home Rule Bill I will show that Ireland, by its terms is effectually stopped from developing foreign trade, and is subjected to increased taxation from the burden of an office holding brigade, without being able to increase her resources from the profits of manufacture and commerce.

Ireland contains 33,000 square miles, England 58,000. Ireland is more fertile than either England or Scotland. The population of England is close to 35,000,000, Ireland is stripped down to 4,000,000 of inhabitants and ought to be able to support in comfort 15,000,000 of people. The island contains coal, iron, marble, copper and various resources not possible of development because of English control and opposition. Her industries are confined to a small section of the Northeast, held in hand by the descendents of invaders, fortified originally by conquest and rarely do you find a pure native holding any important business station in any of the 32 counties of the island. The prevailing fashion is to class the natives as lazy and incompetent without scrutinizing the historic and economic reasons which have brought them to their present plight and left them at the mercy of the conquerors. Few of her critics take into account the repressive commercial codes of centuries, lifted too late, in part, to restore industry. The English Parliament enacted laws which ruined the once prosperous manufacturing industries of the country. As soon as Ireland developed an important direct export trade, England crushed the life out of it by export tariffs, hostile duties aimed at Irish exports solely. At one time, Irish woolens were the first in Europe. The output of her looms found their way to all the cities of the continent. The cloth makers of England successfully petitioned the Parliament to place an arbitrary, preferential export duty on Irish woolens which annihilated the industry. That trade never recovered from the blow. England gave bounties to manufacturers in various lines, subsidies to ships and none to Ireland. After bankrupting Ireland, she removed these restrictions in the midst of the continental war exactly as she promises Home Rule now as an emergency measure to superinduce recruiting for the British army. The Irish Volunteers of a hundred years, or more, ago were organized as the result of the suppression of Irish trade. They forced the government to supply them arms in the same manner as the Irish Volunteers of to-day. The great wars on the continent frightened England into granting an Irish Parliament in 1782 which was taken away from Ireland twenty years later. Pensioners of the government and traitors destroyed the national cause exactly as they are trying to do to-day. That brief period of a free country was the one bright epoch of modern Irish history. The factories were occupied and increasing, the harbors filled with ships, and immigration exceeded emigration. Irish independence and growing commerce aroused fearful jealousies on the part of her more powerful neighbor who proceeded to crush Ireland again by acts of repression. This led to rebellion and bloodshed and the execution of Robert Emmet, followed by the destruction of Irish industries. Then came seventy years of horror, broken only by the gurgling cries of a strangled people. Young Ireland rose in 1848, led by a dozen educated young men, but the effort was futile. Famine had starved to death a million people the year before, another million fled to foreign shores, the life blood of the nation was exhausted and her children scattered to the four corners of the earth but preserving good memories.

THE DAY OF MIRACLES

TO-DAY Germany holds all of Belgium, one-sixth of France, and a large slice of Poland. She challenges English supremacy on the seven seas. The *Bulwark* followed the *Audacious*. English Dreadnaughts learn to dread German submarines. We are told that the *Bulwark* was blown up by an accident. Perhaps. But this accident was "made in Germany." Germany's defiance of all Europe in arms, seconded only by her brave ally Austria-Hungary, is in itself a miracle. But almost every day brings another German miracle. Even the military expert of the New York *Times* is forced to admit that the next few months will decide whether Germany will be "victorious or merely invincible."

BRITAIN RULES OUR HARBORS

THE LAST report of the Department of Commerce for the past ten months shows an increase in imports of $88,000,000 and a decrease in exports of $342,000,000. In other words, our exports of raw material has fallen off $34,000,000 a month, to which add $880,000 which represents the monthly increase of imports over normal.

England is blockading our harbors and searching our ships and those of neutral nations for food stuffs and raw material destined for neutral countries, on the hypocritical plea that they may ultimately reach Germany or Austria-Hungary, but in reality to check the development of American commerce, which now has the opportunity of a century to expand in proportion to its importance.

The ammunition factories, saddlery shops, gun factories and steel plants are working overtime to supply the Allies with means of slaughtering German soldiers.

The $34,880,000 monthly deficit falls on the American farmer, miner and business man who has to discharge his employees for want of work. And all because under Secretary Bryan (father-in-law of a captain in the English army) the United States allows England to say what shall and what shall not go out of our harbors.

Japan is being equipped with American arms, which that grateful country will ultimately turn against ourselves, just as she turned her German-drilled army against her erstwhile benefactor, while the products of our farms are taboo, except what English warships permit to pass.

Do you wonder that times are hard?

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

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European Representative, Louis Viereck, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

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When you have finished reading this number, don't lay it aside, but pass it on to your friends who may be anxious to know the other side of the great European conflict.

CAPT. KARL VON MÜLLER OF THE "EMDEN"

THE name of the German light cruiser *Emden* will live as long in history as any vessel of war that ever sailed the ocean, and with the ship itself the name of the daring young officer who commanded her during her famous exploits, the terror of the English navy and English shipping. Not as mere flattery has Captain Müller been called the modern De Wet and Paul Jones in memory of two of the greatest sea fighters of all times. Upward of thirty-five great merchant ships were sunk by the *Emden,* several English warships were destroyed and ports bombarded, and millions and millions worth of rich cargoes consigned to the waves.

Such was the terror of the English that a fleet of sixty English, Japanese, French and Australian warships was sent to scour the seas for her. That there was only one possible ending for the *Emden* and her brave officers and men was generally conceded. It was one to sixty, which is the answer. The Australian cruiser *Sydney,* much the *Emden's* superior in armament, range and speed, overtook her at last. After a gallant defense against hopeless odds, the *Emden's* guns were silenced and she was run on a reef and destroyed by order of her own commander.

But she had roamed the seas long enough to establish inevitable proof that Britannia had ceased to rule the waves. Captain von Müller had forever put an end to that fiction. He had proved that German ships and German seamanship are superior to those of the English. Happily his life was spared, with that of a number of members of his crew, and he is now a prisoner in Australia. All have received the iron cross, and the Emperor has promised to build a larger *Emden* in memory of the gallant ship that bore the name with such distinction.

IN THE MIDST OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE

THIS war will not last forever. Sometime in the future the world will have the stupendous task of rebuilding what has been destroyed. We print this week the first of two articles by Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, the well-known chemist, on the perils that American industries must face if the war is prolonged. Dr. Schweitzer shows how, if the war lasts much longer and if we should fail in authentic neutrality, Germany may be forced to build up new industries that will compete with our farms and our factories. For our own sake no less than for the sake of humanity the speedy conclusion of the War of the Nations becomes a matter of vital importance.

We also announce a series of articles by Frank Koester, author of "The Price of Inefficiency" and other notable works on economy and social science, in which the processes are revealed by which Germany achieved her present industrial supremacy. By the same processes she will have to reconstruct the ruin wrought by the war. We in America have to face many of the same problems that have beset Germany. We can save much in labor, blood and gold, if we profit by her example. This does not mean that we must imitate her slavishly, but that we simply adopt such processes as may be beneficial under American conditions. The entire series will be written with that end in view. In the midst of war, we prepare for peace. Our fight for fair play in America has been so successful that we may, now and then, rest the sword in its scabbard, and consider the future. But if any one thinks that we are not wide awake to resent injustices however subtly disguised, he will discover that our hand still holds the weapon.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT IN GERMANY

WHAT is the reason that two metropolitan newspapers suppressed the last line of the wireless dispatch concerning Sir Roger Casement's interview with the Foreign Office in Berlin? The lines in themselves were innocuous. The Berlin Foreign Office merely reiterated its hope for a free and prosperous Ireland. This hope was obvious from the dispatch itself. We suppose that it is the unfortunate habit of these dailies to suppress pro-German news at any cost. They even mutilated the dispatch when there was no end to be served by the omission.

ON THE WAY TO BERLIN

IF Field Marshal Hindenburg continues to be "defeated" in the same ratio as heretofore, the proud boast of the Czar may yet be fulfilled and the entire Russian army may find themselves in Berlin before Christmas—as prisoners of war.

Frank Koester Searchlights Modern German Development

IN a striking series of articles the first of which appears in the next issue of THE FATHERLAND, new light is thrown on the course of German progress for the past forty years. The purpose of this series of articles is

To Show How and What German Accomplishments May Be Made of the Greatest Service Here.

The articles will prove a vast mine of highly valuable information on the great salient factors which have brought Germany to the front among nations, and will embrace a wide range of subjects of use not only to Americans in public life, but to the everyday citizen who cannot fail to find therein suggestions of importance adaptable to his own sphere.

The series entitled

SECRETS OF SUCCESS OF A GREAT COMMERCIAL NATION

will be very comprehensive, each article treating in a condensed form the vital features of its particular subject, among which are: *The Duty of the State to the Citizen, Government Control of Public Utilities, Government as a Business Partner, Responsibility of the Press, How Germany is Governed, Non-Political City Government, Governmental Price Regulation, Safeguarding the Manufacturer and Merchant, Working Capital for the Small Business Man, Science as an Overlord of World Industry, Germany's Unlimited Scientific Resources, Stimulation of Invention and Secret Processes, Germany's Army of Technical Directors, Commercial Significance of By-Products, Intensive Agriculture, The Material of Citizenship, The German Woman, How Germany Determines Her Own Destiny, Technical and Continuation Schools, Modern Commercial Training, The Army as a National Backbone, The Navy as a Guardian of Commerce, Bismarck's Great Policy, Widespread Benefit of Compulsory Insurance, Human Salvage, Co-Operative Associations, Housing Problems, Cities as Great Land Owners, Resources of Germany, The Future of Germany, Relation of Germany to the United States.*

THE FATHERLAND is fortunate in securing this contribution, as the author, who is an international authority on the subjects treated, writes with great lucidity and force and condenses in a brief space in the most striking manner the cogent facts of the situation. He epitomizes Germany's great progress and presents a vital and illuminating statement of Germany's position and incentives of progress and of her relations to the United States.

Mr. Koester is the author of a number of scientific and sociological works, such as "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "The Price of Inefficiency," etc. Being of German birth and training but a resident of this country for twelve years, during which time he has been actively engaged in his profession of consulting engineer and efficiency expert, he is particularly well fitted for the presentation of the subject. Being a naturalized citizen of the United States, he is a representative of a large class who, while retaining their sympathies for Germany, are at the same time serving the country of their adoption with the best that Germany has to offer in every line of human endeavor.

To those not familiar with modern German conditions and progress, the articles should prove one of the most welcome and valuable contributions ever published in an American periodical.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARRESTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Further Proof that an American Passport Is Only "A Scrap of Paper"

By Frederick F. Schrader

WHEN a short time ago it was charged that Great Britain had refused to respect the rights of American citizens of German birth or German antecedance, a feeble denial was made by the State Department. The steady accumulation of facts showing that such citizens had been forcibly taken off neutral vessels and arrested, and that Mr. Louis Schneider of Hastings-on-Hudson and others had been threatened with death on the plea that they were German spies, when brought to the attention of the State Department, elicited the reply that it had no information on the subject.

The revelations concerning the indifference both of Secretary Bryan and Asst. Secretary Lansing as to the status of German-American citizens abroad, set forth in THE FATHERLAND, has stirred up public sentiment to a high pitch of indignation throughout the country. Nevertheless, evidence is not forthcoming that there is a change of attitude on this question on the part of the administration. We are today more completely under the domination of England than any time since the Revolution, and practices which led to the war of 1812 are servilely submitted to by Bryan and his department. German-Americans are simply abandoned to the mercy of Great Britain wherever they fall into the hands of its agents, and a certificate of American citizenship is not worth the paper it is written on.

Recently a cable was received in New York from Herbert

BRITAIN
Does Not Recognise
German-American Citizens.

What is the Government Going To Do?

(From the *Trinidad Mirror* of Oct. 13, 1914)

Corey, war correspondent of the New York *Globe*, announcing that he was being held a prisoner by the British authorities at Aldershot. Mr. Corey was the first American to call the attention of the public to the infamous concentration camps in England, and he was bold enough to print the following:

Orders from the French War Office are that, so far as possible, no news whatever of this war shall be printed except the official communiques. Doubtless Gen. Kitchener has his reasons. He probably realizes that if the world knew what cruel slaughter is going on at the front there would be an effective protest against the continuance of the war. Doubtless, too, recruiting might be interfered with. Beyond any question, too, Kitchener has the war official's point of view. Civilians have no rights, except paying the bills and being fed to guns. War correspondents are an especially loathsome form of civilian.

In another passage Mr. Corey quoted a London reporter as saying:

"The Belgians are the boys for us. They are all for us. They realize that the press has placed Belgium's case before the world, and they appreciate it. Any Belgian will protect a reporter if he can. The English are the worst of all."

Another unwarranted arrest of an American has recently been made public, that of Miss Grace Zaring, daughter of a retired New York lawyer, and niece of Harry Corson Clarke, the actor. Miss Zaring, after a tour of the world with her uncle, became a Red Cross nurse at Worthing, England, soon after her arrival there. Mr. Clarke tells her story in the New York *Sun* as follows:

"In the course of her work she heard a great deal about atrocities, particularly about that now famous case of the two Belgian children, with their hands cut off by the Germans.

"'Where are these children?' she asked. 'I'd like to see them.'

"She received directions how to find them among the other Belgian refugees. She found them all right—two of the healthiest specimens of mutilated children you ever saw, playing about a room with all their eight limbs intact and quite unharmed. To make quite sure, she sought out all the Belgian children in the town and found nothing to give the slightest justification for the story of German atrocities.

"I suppose she made a mistake in talking about it, but she could not refrain from expressing her opinion of such canards. Two days later, she was surprised to receive a visit from a policeman.

"'You're German,' said the officer with the fine air of a man capturing a spy.

"'I'm not. I'm an American,' answered Grace.

"'But you've got a German name,' said the policeman triumphantly.

"'What if I have?' Grace replied. 'There are many German names in America.'

"'If you've got a German name you must be German,' insisted the officer.

"Grace patiently told him that there was German blood on her father's side, and no harm in that, she guessed, but that her great-grandfather on her mother's side had come from Scotland and become one of Indiana's famous men. All this did not appear to interest the policeman. He threw his trump card.

"'You've been to Brighton,' he accused her, fixing her with a baleful eye.

"'Why, yes, I've been to Brighton,' she confessed, beginning almost to feel guilty, though she did not know why. 'I was there a whole afternoon, calling on Capt. Walker and his family. I met Capt. Walker in Melbourne at a reception given by Lord Denman, the Governor-General. The Captain was frightfully wounded at Mons, and I went to cheer him up if I could.'

"Have you got a birth certificate?' was the next question.

"She told him she had never found it necessary to carry a birth certificate around with her. If the policeman would not believe her, there was her aunt, Mrs. Oliphant, who had lived in Worthing twelve years. No, that would not do; he must have a birth certificate. Well, Grace would go to London and get a passport from the American Ambassy. Stuff and nonsense! Scrap of paper! A passport would not be recognized. And, anyhow, she would not be allowed to go to London to get it. She would not be allowed to leave Worthing under any circumstances until she showed her birth certificate. And more, she was given just three weeks to get it.

"She knew that it would be impossible to get her birth certificate from New York in three weeks, the way the mails are going now, and she began to be frightened. But she finally obtained permission to write to me in London, and you should have seen me hot footing it around to the American Embassy."

What the Embassy did is not known. Mr. Clarke left with every assurance that his niece would come to no harm; but after his arrival in New York he received a letter from Miss Zaring informing him that she was still detained.

Let us briefly detail the experience of Mr. Fred F. Fleischer, a young man who holds an honorable discharge from the United States Army and was employed in the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Trinidad. His escape from imprisonment and possibly death was due to the friendship of an official in the employ of the British government and the intercession of Mr. McConnico, the American Consul. Public sentiment against everything German and Austrian was aroused to a pitch of fanaticism which extended largely to the negroes. The Trinidad papers printed the most incredible stories about German atrocities and German spies. All German-speaking residents were taken in custody and placed in St. James prison, regardless of their citizenship. American mail was opened by the officials, and the concerns of prominent business men, among them at least one New York house, were confiscated. American passports were no protection in the hands of persons with German names. In large type the *Mirror* printed the legend: "Britain Recognizes No German-American Citizens. What is the Government Going to Do About It?" well knowing that the American Government would do nothing.

The employees of the leading hotel were dragged to prison. The fact that the manager of the hotel is an American citizen caused the following manifesto to appear in one of the local papers:

"Indeed, we are of opinion that the action taken by the Government as far as the Queen's Park Hotel is concerned, has even fallen short of what it should be, in a very important particular, in that the manager of the hotel has not been drafted on with his fellow employees to the military prison at St. James. *It is all bunkum to say that this individual is a naturalized American subject. In fact, to us, the question of American naturalization, plus the original fact of German birth, makes it all the more imperative* that such a person should not be in charge of the most important hotel in the colony."

In other words, that he should be placed in jail, where he subsequently was placed.

Mr. Fleischer says that the American Consul displayed entire willingness to help those in need of his assistance, but had no backing from the State Department. When Mr. Fleischer, soon after the outbreak of the war, was subjected to an inquisition, the Consul took his discharge papers and sent them to Washington to further his application for a passport. Evidently the Consul's letter was opened, for promptly another demand was made on Mr. Fleischer for his papers, with the evident expectation that in the absence of his discharge papers he would be unable to legitimatize himself. It would have gone hard with him but for a personal visit of the Consul to the Governor which resulted in his being left unmolested. Soon after, Fleischer re-

ceived a hint from an inspector in the secret service to make his escape, as the Legislative Council was about to pass an order to "eradicate German influence in the island, commercially and morally." He then tried to buy his passage to New York, but no British line would sell him a ticket, and he was compelled to pay a premium for a berth on a vessel of the Royal Dutch West India Mail, which landed him in New York after a voyage lasting a month and two days. Two hours before his departure he was arrested for having photograhps in his possession, but again through the intercession of the detective who convinced himself of Fleischer's innocence, he escaped.

He says the feeling among the British is of the most degradedly brutal and inhuman character. The innocent people confined in the jail are treated like wild animals. Men, women and children are fed on hard tack and rum, and are kept in filthy and unhealthy cells, like felons. At any time the infuriated negroes may start to massacre them, urged on as they are by the local papers.

So far from being good sports, the English are raving maniacs when they are getting the worst of a fight. The Germans began to be treated like savages immediately after the recently destroyed *Good Hope*, the *Berwick* and the *Bristol*, English warships, put into the harbor. The latter had been worsted in a fight with the *Karlsruhe* off Porto Rico, had her funnels shot full of holes and was in a battered condition generally. The same day the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* sank the *Indian Prince* one hundred miles off Trinidad, and this started the story that the Germans had sent the *Kronprinz* a wireless message. This was absurd on the face, as there is but one wireless station on the island, and that is in the hands of the British Government; but this served as an excuse to persecute the inoffensive and helpless people, who had trusted to the protection of the British Government.

THE "FATHERLAND" IN THE DAY'S NEWS

THREE clippings out of the day's batch made us feel our responsibility more strongly than ever. The first, from the Patterson *Call*, of November 17th, tells of the funeral of Mr. William Stahl, driven to suicide by the malicious misrepresentations of his native land by the American press, whose friends placed on his heart the stars and stripes and the German colors, while at his side they laid a copy of THE FATHERLAND. This simple human act brings home to us how much the battle we are waging for fair play means to many a forlorn German stranded on what must seem to him a continent of hostility and cruel miscomprehension. We smiled a little when we read the story, but we smiled through tears. We herewith quote literally from the *Call*:

"As I have read in the papers, the deceased left behind," remarked Mr. John Grossgebauer, a friend of the late Mr. Stahl, "several letters in which he stated that he could no longer stand the terrible war and that he regretted that he could not fight for his fatherland. I think that it is meet and timely that we consider his words and all that they mean to us. So, also, I would ask your permission if you think it is appropriate to place a little German flag in the casket. This I believe would be what he wished, but I would also like to place a copy of this book, THE FATHERLAND, which tells us the truth about the German cause, in the casket. I think we all know that Mr. Stahl was a defender of the German cause in this war, and he believed in the integrity of his country and that he, like all Germans, was convinced that these things, which the British press publishes about the Germans, are untrue. We know that Germany is innocent in this cause and is not to blame for the present conditions. I believe, therefore, that it would please him, and he is deserving of it, of having the German flag placed upon his remains and I therefore do so with your permission."

We, in the United States, fortunately at least can compel attention. We know that twenty million German-Americans and as many Irishmen are with us. We know that many of the ablest thinkers of native stock plead Germany's cause. But what shall we say of the poor German lured into the Dominion of Canada by the promises of the immigration agents of the Canadian Government? Cut off from their own kind, surrounded by malignant hatred and persecution, unable to reveal what is in their hearts, their only comfort must have been the news of the war as published in THE FATHERLAND, in the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, and other publications devoted to fair play. England still suppresses the news of the sinking of her Dreadnaught the *Audacious*. The ring of secrecy that surrounds Canada is even more absolute. Afraid of the truth, the Canadian government first barred THE FATHERLAND and the *Staats Zeitung* from the mails. On November 21st, however, according to the Montreal *Star*, the Canadian Government announced that henceforth under the War Measures Act it is a criminal offence to sell, circulate or HAVE IN ONE'S POSSESSION a copy of THE FATHERLAND, the *Vital Issue*, the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, and the *Truth About Germany*, one of the publications in the Fair Play Library of THE FATHERLAND. To have in one's possession the *Truth About Germany* is a crime. What will the Canadians do to a man who tells them the Truth about England? We may assume that the Canadians, if they knew the truth about England would not suppress the Truth about Germany. For the sun of the British Empire is setting. Before long we in the United States may have to accept Canada in our Union. For the present we know that Canada's hatred for the United States is almost as strong as her hatred for Germany.

The action of the Canadian Government in barring German and pro-German newspapers from her dominion is worthy of the tradition established by England in the thirteen Colonies, and reminds us of the fact that it was a German who struck the first note for the freedom of the press. Peter Zenger, printer and editor of a small paper in New York, remarks M. E. Hein in an essay on the German Press in New York City, over two hundred years ago openly criticised in his paper the actions of the Colonial Government of New York. In consequence all the seizable copies of his paper were burned and he was dragged into court for the spreading of "false, revolutionary statements." Though the Governor claimed to be immune from criticism, since he represented H. M. the King of England, Peter Zenger, with the aid of an able lawyer, carried his case from court to court, and in the end won his fight, thus winning freedom of speech for the American press in the United States, but not apparently in Canada which, for the time being, is still under British dominion.

But if England can keep the truth out of her colonies, she cannot, in spite of all her desperate attempts and her press bureau, established under the name of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, and directly controlled by Premier Asquith, Lord Roseberry, Mr. Balfour, and others, with far-reaching schemes for the distribution of "suitable" literature in neutral countries, in spite of these things, she cannot keep the truth out of the United States. We are particularly pleased with the frequency with which the free circulating libraries are adding THE FATHERLAND to their lists of publications. The reason for this, as we glean from one clipping, is not a sudden reversion to the pro-German point of view, but a desire to hear both sides, especially in a time where the English, not content with cutting the cables, continually tamper with the mails, thus shutting German newspapers out of America until they are hopelessly belated. Unable to turn to the original German sources, they turn to THE FATHERLAND for information.

THE WAR OF NATIONS

The Russian Campaign—Austro-Hungarian Efficiency

By the Military Expert of "The Fatherland"

REPORTS of the allied press with reference to events in Poland have by this time become somewhat puzzling for any thinking man.

Fourteen days ago news from Petrograd had it that Grand Duke Nicolaus had won the greatest victory in history, that the Germans and Austrians had suffered such a decisive defeat that the road to Berlin and Vienna was now open! Three days ago we read again the same story: A German Sedan on Polish ground! Three German army corps surrounded and made prisoners; the rest fled in disorder or are on the verge of annihilation! What are we to believe about the matter?

Field-Marshal-General von Hindenburg reports that his troops took 60,000 prisoners from the Russians, furthermore, 150 field pieces and 200 machine guns. But the field-marshal is modest. Thus he continues: "So far the Russians are not decisively defeated, but we shall not rest until the last Russian soldier lies aground, and until complete victory is ours."

This is the statement of a Prussian soldier—not a report from Petrograd! To-day we are permitted to get a better and clearer view of the transactions in the East. After the victorious battle of Tannenberg the German armies continued their pursuit to the Narew with its strong fortifications, seemingly with the intention of forcing these forts. Because of this movement strong forces of the Russian central army on the Vistula were thrown northward. Then a slow retreat to the East Prussian boundary followed, and a part of the eastern army was brought by rail to Posen and Silesia in order to proceed from here in a broad front against the Russian central army on the Vistula. The left wing of the army was directed towards Warsaw, the right wing towards Ivangorod, where the Austrian army united with the Germans.

The purpose of this broad frontal advance seems not to have been to visit and defeat the Russian army behind the Vistula. Having the Vistula in front and opposed by the three strong fortresses of Novogeorgicosk, Warsaw and Ivangorod this would have been altogether too difficult an undertaking. It rather seems to have been the intention to cause the Russian army to leave her safe position behind the Vistula in order to attack the Teutonic Allies; then to refuse to accept the battle and hastily to march westwards, thus drawing the Russian central army after them.

If the Russians could be provoked to an attack in this direction they necessarily would have to follow in the direction sought by the Germans, i. e., with the right wing towards Kalicz.

This operation as we have now seen was perfectly successful. It gave Petrograd an opportunity to announce to the world her greatest victory in history. In reality it was a successful ruse of the Austro-German armies, drawing behind them the Russians and waiting for the right opportunity to deliver a decisive defeat. The execution, time and direction of this attack is now the latest accomplishment of von Hindenburg and of his eminent Chief of Staff Ludendorf. Modern history knows of no greater success than that which was thus achieved. While the Russian central army in full pursuit swooped down upon our right wing near Kalicz, strong German forces, taking advantage of the extensive railway network, were transported swiftly to the left wing, in order to execute an energetic offensive movement from Thorn and Mlava.

These effective strategic maneuvres were a perfect surprise to the Russians. The danger that the right Russian wing would be surrounded and crushed was imminent. Some Russian troops which had just arrived—probably from Manchuria—were quickly transferred to Lowitz and thus barely succeeded in halting the advance of the German extreme right wing. Meanwhile, the development near Lodz, according to von Hindenburg, is progressing favorably to the Germans—and it is to be expected that the action of the Mlava army will secure victory for the extreme left wing also. Such is the situation at the present moment. The Austro-Hungarian army, in the meantime, is opposing successfully the attacks of the Russian center and the left wing.

We have become accustomed to the fact that the local press is treating the allied Austrian armies as a "quantité négligeable." It seems to be a matter of honor to point out how splendidly their armies have fought so far. Since the beginning of the war they had to oppose the main forces of the Russians, who in spite of numerical superiority were several times defeated, and not until this superiority became overwhelming did they gradually retire, continuously afflicting great losses on the enemy, and not giving them the satisfaction of a victory. The fighting qualities of the Austro-Hungarian army are excellent. Their infantry is first class. They were the first of the European powers who were equipped extensively with machine-guns. Each batallion of the Dual Empire was in possession of a machine-gun division when the Germans were still looking with distrust at this novel invention. The field artillery also is efficiently equipped. The only fault lies in its numerical inferiority. The Austrian reserve divisions until lately had only one Field-Howitzer Division, while the Honved Divisions had no artillery at all. It is chiefly due to the efforts of the chief of the general staff Conrad v. Hötzendorff that these defects were acknowledged and abolished. Great assistance he obtained from the murdered Archduke, likewise from the late ministers of war Schönaich, Auffenberg, and Krobatin. With untiring force, again and again he pointed out the defects and deficiencies of the armaments. If all was not accomplished as should have been, the complexity of the Austro-Hungarian Parliamentary conditions must be blamed.

The cavalry, finally, has lived up to their ancient reputation and traditions; these are the troops that always have served as a model also in Germany. We cannot but repeat again. The Hapsburg Monarchy has fulfilled all expectations and up to the present has fought according to the noblest of traditions. All her sons are loyally united to defeat the common enemy and to build up a new, a greater and a more illustrious Austria.

It was indeed a tragic fate which deprived that nation of her future leader and sovereign. He is needed to-day at the head of the armies which the venerable Emperor is unable, on account of his old age, to lead himself. But his spirit is alive, and we are convinced of the fact that under the leadership of the untiring and efficient chief of the general staff, side by side with Germany, further victories will be won.

ALSACE

FUGITIVE ALBERT, once King of the Belgians, to his distressed people:—"Our towns have been burned and our houses destroyed. But more terrible disasters will follow if we do not free the country from invaders."

What more terrible disaster could overtake the unfortunate Belgians than those they have already suffered?

Why to lose the regency of that dear King Albert, who destroyed his country and his race for the sake of a loan of £8,000,000 in British gold.

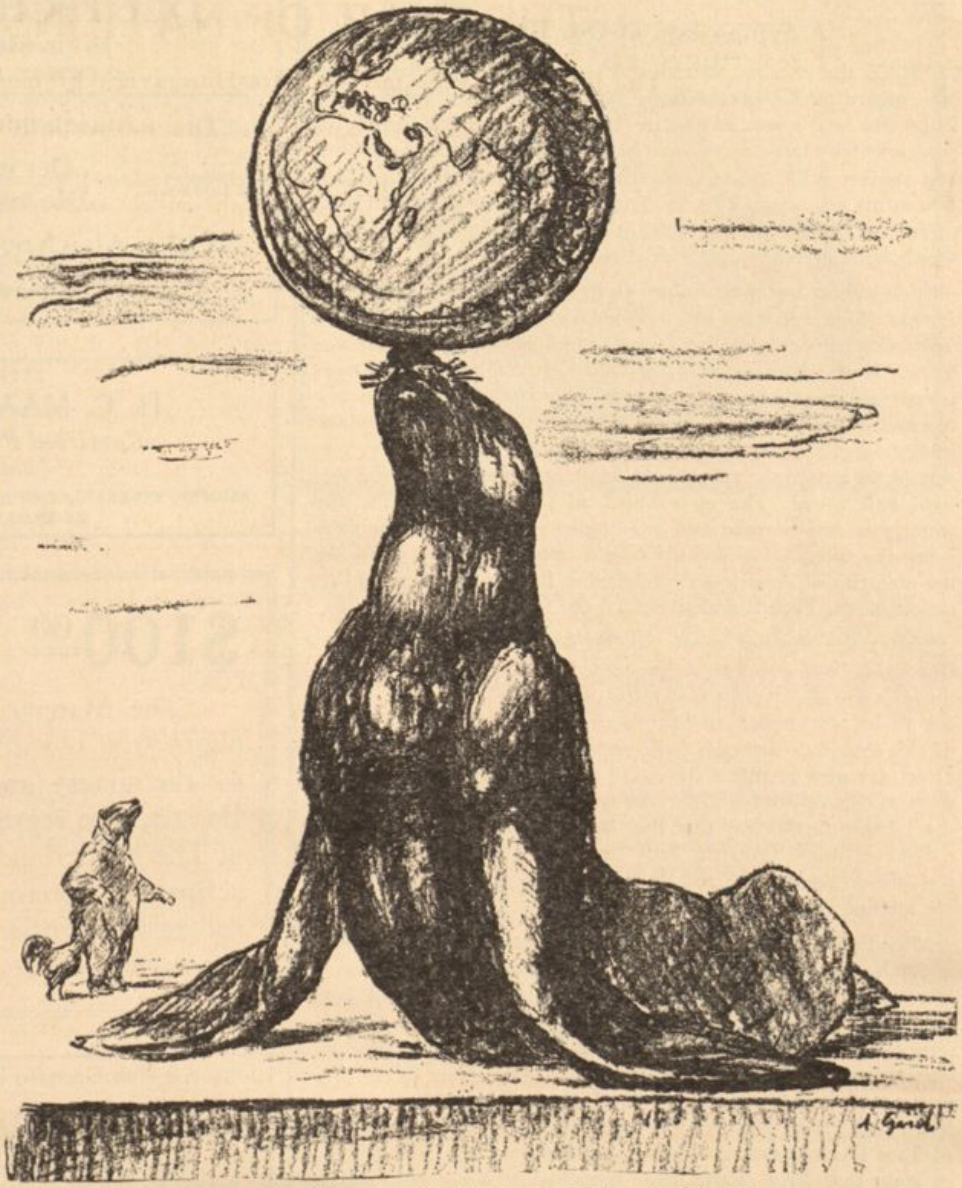
SOME PERTINENT FIGURES

A Comparison of British and German Losses on the Seas

(*From the N. Y. Times*)

GERMAN LOSSES	Tons Displ.
Armored cruiser Yorck	9,500
Protected cruiser Magdeburg	4,550
Protected cruiser Koeln	4,350
Protected cruiser Mainz	4,350
Protected cruiser Emden	3,650
Protected cruiser Ariadne	2,650
Protected cruiser Hela	2,040
Gunboat Jaguar	900
Gunboat Lichs	900
Gunboat Iltis	900
Gunboat Tiger	900
Gunboat Cormoran	1,600
Surveying ship Moeve	650
Surveying ship Planet	650
Destroyers S 90 and Taku	680
Destroyers S 115, S 117, and S 119	1,680
Destroyers S 126 and S 124, each	955
Destroyer V 187	650
Submarine U 15	500
Tons displacement	42,055
Converted cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,350
Converted cruiser Cap Trafalgar	18,000
Registered tons	32,350

BRITISH LOSSES	Tons Displ.
Battleship Audacious	23,400
Battleship Bulwark	15,250
Armored cruiser Warrior	23,400
Armored cruiser Monmouth	9,950
Armored cruiser Good Hope	14,300
Armored cruiser Cressy	12,200
Armored cruiser Hogue	12,200
Armored cruiser Aboukir	12,200
Protected cruiser Amphion	3,500
Protected cruiser Pathfinder	3,000
Protected cruiser Pegasus	2,200
Protected cruiser Hawke	7,500
Protected cruiser Hermes	5,700
Gunboat Speedy	800
Gunboat Niger	820
Destroyer Bullfinch	400
Submarines AE-1, E-3, and D-5	2,100
Tons displacement	130,270
Converted cruiser Oceanic, registered tons	17,300



From the *Kriegskuenstlerblaetter* published in Munich

By Special Request—The Last Appearance of the British Sea Lion

TO THE FATHERLAND

By C. Edwin Hutchings

DEAR Germany shall have her sons!
What though my blood diluted runs
Since first my grandsires sailed away
From Europe's internecine fray?
How can a man, half worth the name,
Sit cold, while Europe is aflame?—
While Germans fight the white man's fight
'Gainst Tartars knowing but one right:
The right to spew their noisome hordes
From Danube's gates to Norway's fjords!

This fight's the East against the West—
Ask History who is worthiest.

Old England, forced to play a part,
Goes grimly, with a sullen heart,
Mercurial France, for sentiment,
Forgetting all of race intent,
Joins hands with Tartars, to regain
Small, worthless Alsace and Lorraine.
The Fatherland has held the front—
Through centuries has borne the brunt
Of peaceful war for life and art,
For progress, and the better part.—
The nations marveled at the pace,
And knew they ran a losing race.

All armed against their jealous foes,
The Germans in a night arose.
They saw the yellow man emerge
And, grinning, stand upon their verge!
The Teuton struck—smote first, and hard,
Struck like a man, his home to guard.

Dear Germany shall have her sons!
What though their blood diluted runs
Since first their grandsires sailed away
From Europe's internecine fray?
Shall men who flow that virile stream
Sit idly by, and watch, and dream,
While Tartar foes invade that land,
And stretch to clasp the Gallic hand?
Arise, ye Goths! Embattled stand!
Arise, for God and Fatherland!

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A Symposium of Our Readers

THAT the peculiar attitude taken by the American press in regard to the war is deeply resented by many Americans is daily seen and made evident by the vast amount of protesting letters which almost every newspaper in this country is getting. We receive daily letters from all parts of the country. These documents are remarkable for their sincerity, for their fine spirit of justice and fair-play and are indicative of that deeper feeling which actuates the majority of Americans.

"You are wrong," writes Mr. C. F. Drake, editor of the *Daily Herald*, Weatherford, Texas. "New York is not America. New York City papers circulate very little in the states outside New York. New York papers I have found, as a rule, as rather more unrepresentative of American sentiment and thought than representative. There are about 16,000,000 Germans or descendants of Germans, in America. They are everywhere among us. Why should we antagonize these good people who are become our very flesh and bone? The men who lead you to believe that this country is anti-German and pro-English were deliberately falsifying the facts. If you could take a census I believe you'd find the majority of Americans condemning England's action and the action of the French with their Turcos."

"After the blowing up of the 'Maine,'" states Miss Gertrude Borchard, "our government proceeded to investigate the matter, through an all-American investigating committee. We did not ask to be represented on Spain's court of inquiry. In the light of this Austria's demands look pretty humble. The 'Maine' disaster may also be called the spark that set flame to a war. But there is this rather big difference between the two incidents: We don't know to this day that the 'Maine' was really blown up by a Spanish mine. Austria does know the criminals involved in the offense against her and their official accomplices, by the simple method of extracting confessions from the culprits."

Miss Emily G. Balch, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Wellesley College, has written us a letter which we would like to quote in full but cannot for lack of space. "I am a lover of Germany," writes Miss Balch, "one of the many Americans who owe a debt of gratitude for their study at a German university, and I feel that most Americans are unfair to the German position in the present war. It is therefore with much interest that I have been reading to-night the November 11 number of THE FATHERLAND, the first that I have seen." It is but fair to state that Prof. Balch does not entirely agree with all the articles and cartoons that have appeared in THE FATHERLAND. "But," to give Miss Balch's exact words, "it is of course hard to maintain a chivalrous attitude to one's military opponents in time of war, and doubly so for a nation, beset like Germany on every side, and fighting many nations at once."

From an old Civil War veteran we have a stirring letter that leaves no doubt as to where he stands. "It is astonishing," remarks Dr. Wm. A. Fritsch, one of the many German-Americans who responded to Lincoln's call for men, "how easily our American citizens forget the lessons of history and glorify the English nation. In our war with the English they did not hesitate to employ Indians to slay the colonists. How differently were we treated in those trying days by the German nation. Frederick the Great was the first to recognize the United States and during the War of the Rebellion refused Hessian troops permission to be moved through Prussian territory. It was the German-American settlers who conquered the West and changed prairies and forests into fruitful farms. In the Civil War they marched to the defense of the Union and in those days also the German nation was in complete sympathy with the American government."

"The Rev. Shipman's wail about Louvain," comments Mr. Von Hoegen, New Haven, Conn., in a very interesting letter to the editor, "merely shows that he is totally ignorant of international

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law and international morality. Facts—hard, cold, naked facts—have proved that the non-combatant population of Louvain fortified themselves in their houses and fired upon the German soldiers. Just as a uniformed army's forts may be destroyed, just so may those of a non-uniformed combatant. That any of the population of that town were permitted to escape with their lives speaks volumes for the humanity of the German officers in control. We do not hear of the disgusting vandalism and outrages committed by the Russians upon the towns of East Prussia and by the French in their nonsensical dash into Germany at the beginning of the war."

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